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NEW JERSEY FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS

The Casad and Stites Families

BY EDMUND J. JAMES.

INTRODUCTION.

The Revolutionary War was one of the most efficient agencies in spreading the population of the thirteen colonies over larger areas than would otherwise have occurred. The sending of southern troops into the northern colonies, and of northern troops into the southern colonies, made men from different sections of the country acquainted with one another and with different localities. Many northern men who had gone south in the Virginia, Carolina and Georgia campaigns went back to the north to get their families and moved down into the more attractive regions of the southern colonies. The people who were living in the places visited by British armies were still more disturbed, and in many cases whole families were uprooted by the forces of war. Of no section was this truer than that of central Jersey, between Philadelphia and New York. The colonial armies and the British armies moved back and forth over this stretch of territory until some portions of it were reduced almost to a desert—farmhouses burned, permanent improvements destroyed, and settlements shifted.

As a direct and indirect result of these campaigns, the Jersey families were especially widely scattered. And many families in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and western Pennsylvania, are descended from ancestors who lived in this portion of Jersey before the Revolutionary War, and were driven out by the results of Washington's campaigns. Those who were thus displaced and wandered into the new territories, if they succeeded in their quest for better lands and larger opportunities, naturally drew after them many of their friends and relatives.

Aside from these forces which have been described, there sprang up after the Revolution a great fever of land speculation throughout the new territories beyond the Alleghenies; and every kind of device was worked to interest people in shares in these land companies and in buying land from them. Jerseymen were especially active in these enterprises. Among the people to be interested in a very active way in the purchase of Ohio lands were the group of men who, under the leadership of Dayton, made the Miami purchase, in the midst of which the city of Dayton is today located. The Miami lands were very largely sold to citizens of New Jersey who, either for purposes of speculation, or because they wished to remove thither themselves, purchased these lands in large quantities.

Among the men who purchased a considerable estate was Colonel Ephraim Martin of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Some of his descendants removed to the region about Fairfield near Dayton, and from there were scattered widely over Indiana, southern Illinois, and subsequently, like other American pioneers who had once contracted the fever for pioneering, over the states beyond the Mississippi, up the Pacific, and later into Alaska and the Philippines.*

Colonel Martin's granddaughter, Martha, married Samuel Stites in Somerset County, New Jersey. They removed about 1803 to a farm at Fairfield near Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently to St. Clair County, Illinois. Their daughter, Anna Stites, married Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad at Fairfield, Ohio. They removed with Samuel Stites and his wife to St. Clair County, where they settled at first just south of the present village of Summerfield at Union Grove, north of Shiloh, the first settlement in that part of the county. They moved, as many of the pioneers in that early day did, with their wagons, and arrived in the State in the spring preceding its admission to the Union in 1818. Samuel Stites and his wife were so disgusted with the severe life under pioneer conditions in that locality that, according to a tradition in the family, they did not even unpack their goods from the wagon but drove back to Fairfield, Ohio, as fast as their ox teams could carry them. But the

* See footnote at bottom of page 52.

attractions of Looking Glass Prairie in St. Clair County proved, after all, too much and they came back in 1820, and settled near Lebanon, subsequently moving to Trenton. Here they followed the injunction of the Scriptures and increased and multiplied and took possession of the earth, and for nearly fifty years the Casads and Stites were among the most numerous and influential families in St. Clair County. Their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren spread out later in every direction over the whole western country. They were especially interested in the establishment and development of McKendree College at Lebanon, Anthony Wayne Casad having drafted and circulated the first subscription paper for the college.

As Colonel Martin was a common Revolutionary ancestor to these families, it has been thought worth while to prepare this sketch of his life and work, in which all his descendants in Illinois and surrounding states will doubtless be interested. Much of this matter has already been printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Nos. 136 and 142; 1910 and 1912.

Sketch of Ephraim Martin, Esquire, Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line.

BY EDMUND J. JAMES.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was born in central New Jersey, probably in Somerset or Middlesex County in the year 1733, and died at the home of his son, 'Squire Martin, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 28, 1806. He was buried at Stelton, New Jersey, in the old Baptist cemetery, where the old tombstone is still standing with the date of his death and the year of his age inscribed upon it.

Ephraim Martin was one of the early settlers in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was a land holder there in Newton Township in the year 1761. He was appointed coroner of Sussex County at the council held at Burlington, New Jersey, February 21, 1774; he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Sussex County, organized at the outbreak of the

Revolution, and was appointed leader of a company "to set right certain Tories" in that neighborhood.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he raised a regiment of militia in and about Sparta, which was known as the Second Establishment of State Militia.

He was chosen member from Sussex County to the Provincial Congress at Trenton, October 20, 1775; also of the Congress which changed the Constitution of New Jersey from that of a colony to that of a State.

In the *Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army*, published by F. B. Heitman, Washington, D. C., 1893, the statement is made on page 39 that Colonel Ephraim Martin, commissioned November 28, 1776, never joined his regiment. Heitman further says that the rolls of this regiment are very incomplete and that it was broken up about July, 1778. In the alphabetical list in the same book, under Martin, page 286, the following statement is found: "Ephraim Martin was colonel of a New Jersey regiment on the 14th day of July, 1776; was wounded at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776; appointed colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment November 28, 1776, but never joined the regiment."

This is a good illustration of the inaccuracy of many of Heitman's statements. An inaccuracy which, in this case, he could easily have corrected if he had taken the trouble to drop a note of inquiry to the office of the adjutant general of New Jersey, or if he had consulted the roster rolls of the Continental Army, by William Bradford, Jr., which show that Ephraim Martin was colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment for the months of July and October, 1778, and for January, 1779, for which months the abstracts have been preserved.¹

Ephraim Martin was colonel of a battalion of the State Militia ordered to reinforce the defences of New York early in 1776. Anthony Wayne's *Orderly Book*, under the date of April 6, 1776, headquarters New York, notes that Colonel Mar-

¹ These roster rolls are preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

tin's regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Lord Sterling. (See *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.)

Ephraim Martin was commissioned by the State of New Jersey on June 14, 1776, as colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia in General Nathaniel Heard's brigade. He was described as of Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

He was wounded August 24, 1776, by a musket ball in the breast, at the outposts previous to the battle of Long Island, which occurred August 27, 1776. On November 28, 1776, he was appointed, by the State of New Jersey, colonel of the Fourth Battalion in the Second Establishment of the New Jersey Continental Line. This establishment was not entirely completed with its full quota of officers in General Maxwell's Brigade until February 17, 1777.

In the meantime, Colonel Martin's regiment continued as a part of General Nathaniel Heard's brigade of New Jersey militia.

As such it took part in the operations around Trenton, December 25, 1776, though the brigade failed to get across the Delaware in time to take part in the actual fighting, being stationed opposite Trenton in order to keep the Hessians from crossing the river into Pennsylvania.

It seems from the record that Martin was in command of his regiment with Washington's army during the years of 1777 and 1778 and part of 1779 at any rate. His regiment took part in the Battle of Princeton, January 5, 1777, and followed Washington into camp at Morristown; and it took part in the skirmish at Elizabethtown Farms, where his son Absolam, who was his paymaster, had his arm broken.

In the *Orderly Book* of Major William Heth (see *Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. X. New Series, 1891, page 365), it is noted that Colonel Martin was field officer for the day on June 21, 1777, at Camp Middlebrook.

In Maxwell's brigade Colonel Ephraim Martin's regiment followed Washington in his march to the Brandywine, where it was the first to meet the enemy at Iron Hill in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, and he was wounded at the Battle of the

Brandywine. "He wore a cocked hat and barely escaped death, having been struck in the forehead by a passing bullet which only grazed it, but stunned him, cutting through the hat and making a furrow in his forehead." (See Martin Genealogy, p. 315.)

He was probably at the attack on the Chew House in the Battle of Germantown, but he was certainly with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. In the Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon, it is noted that on the 16th of October, 1777, headquarters Worcester Township, Colonel Martin, of Jersey, is in the list of field officers for the day. A similar mention of Colonel Martin as field officer for the day occurs under date of May 14, 1778.

His regiment took part in all the important movements of Washington's army from the middle of 1776 through the years 1777 and 1778, being stationed in reserve at Princeton on the occasion of the battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778, and in November and December, 1778.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in 1778, petitioned Congress to reduce the quota of New Jersey from four regiments to three, with a corresponding reduction in men and officers on the ground that four regiments were more than New Jersey's share.

Congress accepted this view, as will be seen by the following report of a committee, to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, praying a reduction of their quota.

"The committee to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, beg leave to report:

"That having considered the same, it appears to your committee that so much of the representation as relates to the supporting that State with a body of Continental troops is properly cognizable by, and ought to be submitted to, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. And as to that part of the representation praying a reduction of their quota we beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That the State of New Jersey be requested to complete only three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the resolution of the 26th day of February last and that the committee of Congress lately at camp, do arrange the officers of the said State accordingly.”²

On March 9, 1779, Congress called for eighty battalions of infantry, of which New Jersey was to furnish three, to be organized in accordance with the action referred to in the above report taken by Congress on May 27, 1778.

It appears that the fourth New Jersey regiment of the Continental Line was broken up in February, 1779, or shortly afterward³ and certain officers were declared supernumerary.

I have not been able to find out who actually undertook this re-arrangement, whether a committee of the New Jersey Legislature, or a committee of Congress. It was presumably the latter, for on Monday, April 26, 1779, there was presented and read to the Legislature of New Jersey a

“Memorial and Remonstrance of Sundry Officers of the New Jersey Brigade left out as supernumerary in a late arrangement of said brigade, setting forth that they have been illegally deprived while new officers have been made, and praying redress of such grievances.”

This memorial was read a second time April 27, 1779, and referred to a committee of conference. This committee made a report on April 29th and it was resolved that a remonstrance should be made to Congress upon the practice of appointing officers without the participation of the authority of the State.

Seemingly nothing came of the remonstrance. From this time on, all references are to “the three regiments of this State in the service of the United States,” instead of the four as hitherto. Various references are to be found in the acts of

² See Papers of the Continental Congress, 20, I, Folio 315, in the Library of Congress.

³ Although the State did not take definite action providing for three regiments until June 9, 1779, the arrangement of officers in these regiments evidently continued to make trouble, as Congress appointed a committee in the summer of 1780 to make an arrangement for the officers of the first, second, and third regiments of the New Jersey Line, which arrangement was approved by the New Jersey Legislature September 26, 1780.

the Legislature of New Jersey to the "late arrangement" by which the four regiments were reduced to three. Thus on April 30 a resolution was passed that the sum of 200 pounds be paid for "cloathing," to each officer, who at the time when the "late arrangement" of the brigade in this State in the service of the United States was made, did belong, or for one year previous thereto, had belonged to the said brigade.

On September 26, 1780, the Legislature of New Jersey approved the arrangement made by Congress for the reduction in question and presumably Ephraim Martin was declared "supernumerary" in this "late arrangement" although I have not been able to find any definite statement to this effect. He may have resigned from the service altogether though the adjutant general's office at Trenton wrote me that Ephraim Martin was "supernumerary from February 11, 1779, until the close of the war."

If this is correct, and it is so, presumably, Martin was in the Continental army from the time of his commission November 28, 1776, until February 11, 1779, a little over two years and two months.

He had been in active service, however, for a little more than one year and four months before in the State forces.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, in a volume entitled, "Provincial Congress Papers, 1776," there is an unpublished paper numbered 126, containing the following information:

"July 26, 1775. The officers chosen in the towns of Upper Hardwick, Newtown, Wantage and Hardiston, agreeably to the direction of the Provincial Congress, met by appointment at the house of Ephraim Martin to choose field officers."

Then follows the list of captains, the first and second lieutenants and ensigns for thirteen companies.

And the further statement that the following field officers were chosen:

Ephraim Martin, Colonel;

Daniel Harker, Lieutenant-Colonel;

John B. Scott, Major;

Aaron Harkinson, Second Major.

It will thus be seen that Martin's official connection with the Revolutionary Army began July 26, 1775, as colonel of the second Sussex County regiment of militia.

According to another paper, numbered 125, in the same volume, the first Sussex regiment had been organized four days before, that is, July 22, at the home of Abram McKinney, by the election of William Maxwell as colonel.

That Martin was not idle in his new office is evident from the following extract from Holt's Journal of December 28, 1775:

"December 26. This morning about four hundred of the militia of Sussex County, New Jersey, under the command of Colonel Ephraim Martin and Marsh Thompson, assembled in Newton and from thence proceeded in good order and regularly in quest of tories, a considerable number of whom, inhabitants of that county, had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any congressional measures. We hear about forty are taken, most of whom have recanted, signed the association, and professed themselves sons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error. Two or three who remained incorrigible are to be presented to the Congress to be dealt with."

When on June 3, 1776, Congress called on New Jersey for 3,300 troops to reinforce the army in and about New York, the State of New Jersey ordered out, June 14, 1776, five battalions of eight companies each, under Brigadier General Heard for this service. Colonel Ephraim Martin was in command of one of these battalions, consisting of four companies from Morris County and four from Sussex County, and they took part in the operations on Long Island, where, as stated above, Ephraim Martin was wounded.

It was when Congress in 1776 called for eighty-eight battalions of infantry and assigned four battalions to New Jersey's share, the State decided to recruit three of the battalions from the State regiments which had already been sent to the

north of Albany and to recruit the fourth battalion from Heard's brigade at New York.

(Compare Notes, etc., of the General Assembly of New Jersey, September 30, 1776.)

Colonel Martin was appointed colonel of this fourth battalion and on November 28, 1776, as above said, he received his commission. He resigned his commission in the State troops when he entered the Continental Line.

Ephraim Martin removed to Somerset County and on October 12, 1779, entered the Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature as representative from that county, where with some interruptions he continued to sit until his death in 1806. He probably moved to Somerset County while the army was encamped about Morristown. Mrs. Colonel Martin seems to have bestirred herself also in behalf of the American cause as appears from the following extract from the Pennsylvania Packet of July 8, 1780:

"July 4, 1780. The ladies of Trenton are promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men of the Continental army, etc." The committee consisted of ladies in the various counties. The following were from Somerset County: Lady Stirling, Mrs. General Morris, Mrs. Colonel Martin, Mrs. Attorney General Pattison, Mrs. R. Stockton.

Ephraim Martin moved from Somerset County to New Brunswick and represented Middlesex County in the Council in the years 1795, 1797, and 1800 to 1805, inclusive. He had been, it will be remembered, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776 from Sussex County. He thus had the honor of representing three separate counties in the State Legislature for an aggregate period of more than twenty years, at a time when it was an honor to be a member of the Legislature.

While in Somerset County he lived in Bernardstown and was a member of the old Mt. Bethel Baptist church, where he was elected deacon June 21, 1786. He joined the Baptist church of Piscataway, established in 1689, and located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of New Brunswick, on

May 27, 1795, by letter from the Mt. Bethel Baptist church. This probably indicates very closely the time at which he changed his residence from Somerset County to Middlesex County. It is noteworthy that if he moved to New Brunswick in 1795 he was immediately elected the delegate from Middlesex County in the State Council.

When Ephraim Martin died, on February 28, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age, the following note appeared in the *New Jersey Journal*, published at Elizabethtown in the issue for March 11, 1806:

“Died.

“On Friday morning last, Ephraim Martin, Esquire, a leading member of the Legislative Council of this State, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-third year of his age.”

The following is extracted from a sermon on the occasion of his death:

“For several years he served his country on the tented field and in the public councils with faithfulness and to the best of his abilities, as none who knew him will doubt, for which his memory is deservedly cherished by all.

“As a citizen and a neighbor he was peaceable, just and benevolent, and duly exemplary in his deportment. When among his neighbors it was his delight to converse on the subject of religion. When at home he trained his family with a pious care and conversed much with his Bible and his God.”

Ephraim Martin left a will dated October 24, 1805, with a codicil of November 21, of the same year, disposing of considerable property. The will is on file in the surrogate's office, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Book A, page 146. In this he mentions sons: Squire, Absalom, Jeremiah and Ephraim; grandchildren, Ephraim, son of Squire, and “seven other children of Squire;” Ebenezer and Martin, children of Absalom; Abner, Jeremiah and Susannah, children of Jeremiah; Ocey, Ephraim and Patty (wife of Samuel Stites), Polly, wife of Cutter, and Elizabeth, all children of Ephraim; and Katherine Kennan, niece of his wife, to whom he leaves

certain property, on account of her care of him and his wife during their illness. He does not mention his wife otherwise in the will.

His wife must have died before him, though her headstone in the old Piscataway town cemetery connected with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Piscataway on the road from New Brunswick to Woodbridge, two or three miles from the former place, shows her death later. The stone, which is still standing, contains the following inscription:

"In memory of Katherine, wife of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life October 5, 1806, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Forbear, my friends, your fond complaint,—
You have no cause for to lament;
For Christ, my saviour, summons me
At His command I must obey."

It is somewhat peculiar that she was buried in one cemetery and he in another, not far away. His body lies in the Baptist cemetery at the old Piscataway Baptist church, located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of the court house in New Brunswick. The stone bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life the 28th day of February, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Farewell, vain world, I am going home,
My saviour smiles and bids me come,
While angels beckon me away
To sing God's praise in endless day."

It is of interest to note that Sussex County was greatly stirred on behalf of the cause of the colonists, although it was still a new and only partially settled region. It furnished more than its quota of men to the militia, State and Continental troops, though it was far removed from the scene of conflict. This was doubtless owing to the activity of men like Maxwell and Martin, who seemed to be indefatigable in recruiting men.

A diligent search was made in Sussex County, as in other counties of the State, for materials for munitions of war. A note is made in one of the newspapers of the time of the discovery of "a supply of flint exceedingly promising, on a hill near Colonel Martin's farm;*" and was important enough, as a possible source of supply, to lead the New Jersey Legislature to exempt the workmen from military duty by law of October 10, 1777.

Martin seems to have had his full share of trouble and difficulty in keeping his regiment fully manned. Many men deserted for the sake of enlisting in other regiments in order to obtain the bounty, and patriots who disdained to accept bribes from the British commanders did not hesitate to desert from the northern army and enlist in the southern, or vice versa, for the sake of the emolument.

Martin advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of February 19, 1777, for the return of deserters from the fourth New Jersey battalion under his command who had left the regiment on or about December 15, 1776. Again in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for February 19th and March 12th, 1777, for deserters who had left his regiment stationed at Morristown about February 1, 1777; a similar advertisement for deserters at Salem May 13, 1777; and finally in the *New Jersey Gazette* for December 2, 1778, and in a later issue of 1779, for troops who had left his headquarters at Princeton on or about November 20, 1778.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was not the only one of his family in the Revolutionary War. His son Absalom was paymaster in his father's regiment, having been commissioned in the Continental Line on the same date as his father, November 28, 1776. He had his arm broken in a fight at Elizabethtown. When the arrangement was made by which the four New Jersey regiments of the Continental Line were consolidated into three, Absalom entered the first regiment as lieutenant,

* "See advertisement of" a farm for sale one mile from Sharpsborough Iron Works in Sussex County and an equal distance from Colonel Martin's estate in Hardiston." *Pennsylvania Journal*, June 19, 1776.

and was later promoted to a captaincy. He served until the close of the war and had been in the militia before he entered the Continental Line.*

Colonel Ephraim Martin's third son, Ephraim, Jr., served almost continuously in the militia in which he became first sergeant. In his application for a pension, file No. 31, 840, in the pension rolls of the Revolutionary War, in the War Department at Washington, Ephraim Martin stated that he was of Sussex County, New Jersey, aged seventy-two years, his application being dated 1832; that he had enlisted September, 1777, at the age of seventeen under Captain Beckwith; then one month under Captain McCoy in the regiment of Colonel Freelinghausen and Major Davidson, and was stationed at Elizabethtown to guard the stores. He then enlisted in the company of Minute Men under Captain McCoy and was appointed first sergeant, fought at Connecticut Farms, where Mrs. Caldwell was murdered, was in the skirmish with the British at Springfield on their retreat to Staten Island about June 1, 1780. Volunteered again in the company of Captain Manning, under Colonel Webster, and stationed in Middlesex County. Had a brother, Absalom Martin, who was wounded at Elizabethtown; had a brother, Squire Martin, living at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He stated further that he was born in September, 1760, in Sussex County, was the third son of Colonel Ephraim Martin of the New Jersey Line, who afterwards removed to Somerset County. That in 1789 he, Ephraim, Jr., had moved to Mecklinburg County, North Carolina, and afterwards to Campbell County, Georgia.

The name of Squire Martin (another son of Colonel Martin) does not appear, so far as I can ascertain, in the list of the

*Two of Colonel Ephraim Martin's sons, Absalom and Jeremiah, moved to the Miami country. In a deed of gift by Colonel Martin and his wife, Catherine, dated January 20, 1802, of 640 acres of land to these two sons, they are mentioned as "of the County of Belmont in the Northwest Territory" (Deed Book E, p. 305, Hamilton County Records, Ohio). Absalom must have died shortly after, as in a deed of his interest in this land dated April 3, 1802, Jeremiah "of Richland Township, Belmont County, Northwest Territory," refers to Absalom as "deceased late of Territory." This land is described as Sec. 35, Town 4, Military Range 3, granted to Ephraim Martin on May 29, 1795, by Jonathan Dayton. (Butler County Records.)

New Jersey militia or line in the adjutant general's office at Trenton. But Sergeant John Martin was first lieutenant of another company from the same place, i. e., Hardiston. This, it will be remembered, was the home of Colonel Ephraim Martin also, who was elected colonel of the Second Sussex regiment at the meeting at his house on July 26, 1775. In Paper 229, of the same volume, it is stated that Captain Isaac Martin was elected major in the Second Sussex regiment.

What relation these three parties were to Colonel Ephraim does not appear from the records of this meeting, but some light is thrown upon the fact from another Revolutionary pension record.

Reuben Martin, of Wayne County, Ohio, applied for a pension in 1834, at the age of eighty-five years. He speaks of serving in Sussex County in the company of his brother, Captain John Martin, commanded by another brother, Colonel Edmund Martin; was under this Colonel Martin in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded, and at Germantown, and was at Middle Brook May 10, 1778, under the same brother. He states that there were two brothers Martin in Washington's army, both colonels, one was Edmund.

Reuben's memory had evidently served him a trick here. There were indeed two colonel Martins in Washington's army during a portion of the Jersey campaign, and at the battle of the Brandywine, viz, Ephraim Martin of New Jersey, who was wounded, and Alexander Martin of North Carolina, who was subsequently tried by court-martial for cowardice at this battle, but was acquitted.* He was probably a cousin of Ephraim Martin.

Edmond Martin was later (1780) a member of the Legislature from Sussex County, but does not figure in the army rolls except as captain of a company of Sussex County militia.

* This Alexander Martin of North Carolina was lieutenant colonel of the Second North Carolina Regiment September 1, 1775; was appointed colonel May 7, 1776; was court-martialed October 30, 1777, for cowardice at the battle of the Brandywine; although he was acquitted, he resigned from the service Nov. 22, and returned to his native state. He later became governor of North Carolina and a member from that State in the United States Senate.

If Reuben's memory as to relationships was otherwise correct, it would appear that Ephraim, Edmond, John and Reuben were brothers, and of these the first three were officers in the Second Sussex County militia, and the fourth served four campaigns, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780, much of the time under his brother, Colonel Ephraim. He was sixteen years younger than the colonel.

As there were many other Martins in the Revolutionary forces, militia, state and line from Sussex, Somerset and Middlesex, it is quite possible that Colonel Ephraim Martin had many nephews and cousins in one and another of the New Jersey regiments, but the military records, so far as I know, do not give further information on this point. A Jacob Martin was captain in the Fourth New Jersey Continental Line, commissioned November 28, 1776.

There are a few other references to Colonel Ephraim Martin which have come under my eye.

In Paper No. 128 of the Provincial Congress Papers, above referred to, under date of October 28, 1775, Ephraim Martin unites with William Maxwell in recommending certain persons in Sussex County to the Provincial Congress for commissions in the New Jersey militia.

In the Pennsylvania Journal, of March 19th, is a letter from Haddonfield, dated March 17, 1777, concerning an engagement which had occurred on March 8th, which runs partly as follows:

"March 9. Yesterday the British, supposed to be about three thousand strong, came out from Amboy and posted themselves on Punk Hill. They brought artillery and a number of wagons. They met near Carman's Hill and Woodbridge. Colonel Martin was sent by General Maxwell to the support of the Americans."

In the first report of the Cincinnati Society of New Jersey, with the by-laws and rules of the society, published at Trenton, New Jersey, 1808, is to be found a list of the field officers, captains and staffs of the New Jersey line, as organized in November, 1776, and February, 1777, comprising the Jersey

brigade in command of Brigadier General Maxwell. Ephraim Martin is given as commander of the Fourth Regiment, and on page 9 of the same book he is mentioned as among those who received wounds during the Revolution.

Colonel Ephraim Martin's name appears in various deeds on file in Somerset and Middlesex counties—one at Somerville (Deed Book B, 471), dated December 17, 1800, of lands to "Colonel Ephraim Martin of the County of Middlesex;" a second deed of these same lands, dated March 5, 1801, (Deed Book B, 593), from Ephraim Martin and Katherine, his wife, of Middlesex, to Rune Runyon. Land was surveyed in Sussex County to Ephraim Martin December 26, 1761, in Hardiston Township of Sussex County, March 1, 1785, and June 22, 1785. Lands in the same township of Hardiston were also surveyed for Edmond Martin about the same time. Edmond Martin of the County of Sussex, deeded on April 3, 1771, to David Newman lands situated in Hardiston on both sides of a brook called Beaver Run (recorded in the city of Perth Amboy, Book A. B. No. 6, page 152).

Ephraim Martin, Jr., probably the same person as Colonel Ephraim Martin, was a member of the grand jury in Sussex County in the year 1767.

Luther Martin of Maryland was probably a relative of Colonel Ephraim Martin.

The ancestry of Colonel Ephraim Martin is, in my opinion, not definitely known, but the following is given by one of our most careful genealogists as probable. Indeed, he considers it as reasonably well established. It will be noted, however, that the list does not include any of the brothers named by Reuben in the pension application noted above, except Ephraim, and it is possible, though improbable, that Colonel Ephraim and his brothers were children of Edmond, son of James, son of Joseph, son of John, one of the original associates in the Piscataway purchase at Woodbridge; possibly some one of the readers of this magazine may possess accurate information on this point.

GENEALOGY OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN.

1. JOHN MARTIN.

Born 1620, died June 5, 1687, (was at Dover, N. H., 1648), came to N. J. as original settler in 1666, taking grants with Woodbridge settlers; colonized Piscataway Township. Married, 1646, Esther Roberts, born 1628, died Dec. 6, 1687; daughter of Thomas Roberts, Governor of N. H.

Children:

- I. John, will May 25, 1703.
- II. Mary, b. 1649; d. after 1696; m. Hopence Hull.
- III. Martha.
- IV. Lydia.
- V. Joseph 2.
- VI. Benjamin.
- VII. Thomas.
- VIII. James.

2. JOSEPH (John).

Born 1657, died 1723; constable in 1690. Married Nov. 25, 1697, Sarah Trotter, died after 1700, daughter of William Trotter, d. 1687, and his wife Catherine Gibbs.

Children:

- I. James 3.
- II. Joseph.
- III. Abigail.
- IV. David.
- V. Joshua.
- VI. Moses.

3. James (Joseph, John).

Born Dec. 14, 1680, died after 1721; married Sept. 4, 1701, Hannah Smith, daughter of John Smith of Woodbridge, N. J.

Children:

- I. Edmund, b. March 21, 1701.
- II. William, b. March 21, 1701. Twins.
- III. Abigail, b. Jan. 14, 1703.
- IV. James, b. Nov. 8, 1705.
- V. Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1708. 4.
- VI. Hannah, b. Jan. 13, 1711.
- VII. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1714.
- VIII. Grace, b. May 6, 1717.
- X. Rosanna, b. April 29, 1719.
- XI. Rosanna, b. Mar. 22, 1721.

4. EPHRAIM (James, Joseph, John). Born Jan. 25, 1708, died 1771; married about 1730 Keziah Runyon, born 1713.

Children:

- I. Jeremiah, b. 1731, d. 1804; married 1752-3, Elizabeth Person Caldwell.
- II. Ephraim (Colonel) 5.

- III. Humphrey, b. 1735, d. 1805; married Experience Piatt, 1756.
- IV. Nathaniel, b. 1736-7; married 1756-8, Mary Clarkson.
5. **EPHRAIM** (Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Born in Middlesex County, 1733, died in New Brunswick Feb. 28, 1806; married Catherine
Children:
I. Squire.
II. Absalom.
III. Jeremiah.
IV. Ephraim 6.
6. **EPHRAIM**, (Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John.) Born in Sussex County, Sept. 1760, died in Campbell County, Ga., 1840. Served in the Revolutionary War. Married Mercy Alward.
Children:
I. Ocey.
II. Ephraim.
III. Martha ("Patty"), b. May 18, 1779; m. Samuel Stites Sept. 14, 1794; d. Dec. 16, 1838. 7.
IV. Polly.
V. Elizabeth (Cutler).
7. **MARTHA MARTIN** (Ephraim, Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Married Samuel Stites.
Children:
I. Keziah, b. April 2, 1795; d. Jan. 19, 1829; m. July 4, 1813, John Brake. Lived near Trenton, Illinois.
II. Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1796; d. 16th of July, 1838; m. 6th of Feb., 1811, Anthony W. Casad. 8
III. Mary, b. 5th of Jan., 1799; m. 5th of Jan. 1817, William Lewis.
IV. Mercy, b. 28th of April, 1801; d. Nov., 1808.
V. Sarah, b. 12th of Feb., 1803; d. 7th of Mar. 1805.
VI. Ephraim M., b. Jan. 1805; d. Dec., 1805.
VII. Squire M., m. Abigail Cravens 23d April, 1826.
VIII. John, b. 16th of Oct., 1808; d. 1846, Ridge Prairie, Ill.; m. 1828, Katherine Mace.
IX. Martin, b. 8th Jan., 1811; m. 1830, Scott, who was born June 6, 1810; d. May 16, 1869; lived at Ridge Prairie, Ill., both died in Minn.
X. Charlotte, b. July 22, 1813; d. Dec. 18, 1813.
XI. Isaac, b. Dec. 19, 1814; m. Martha Thompson; lived in St. Clair Co., Ill.

- XII. Indiana, b. June 9, 1817; m. Reuben Rutherford, Oct. 20, 1836; lived at Trenton, Ill.
- XIII. Emma, b. 15th of April, 1820; m. 24th Sept. 1840, Ora M. Curtis, lived near Trenton, Ill.
- XIV. Samuel, b. Mar. 23, 1823, d. 1835.

The daughter of Anna Stites Casad and Anthony Casad was Amanda Keziah Casad, born at Lebanon, Illinois, August 18, 1827. She married Colin D. James November 27, 1850.

Their living children are as follows:

1. Edmund Janes James, born Jacksonville, Illinois, May 21, 1855; for thirteen years professor in the University of Pennsylvania; for the past ten years president of the University of Illinois.
2. Ella Amanda, born Jacksonville, Illinois, April 10, 1857, married (1) Edwin J. Bickell, (2) Temple R. Noel.
3. Benjamin Brown, born July 4, 1860, at Island Grove, Illinois, now professor of physics, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.
4. John Nelson, born April 15, 1865, Normal, Illinois; teacher in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania.
5. George Francis, born August 18, 1867, Normal, Illinois; at one time lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania; now dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota.
6. Clara Belle, born at Normal, Illinois, April 12, 1871, married Cheeseman A. Herrick, president of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Samuel Stites, referred to in the above genealogy as the son-in-law of Colonel Ephraim Martin, was born October 31, 1776, near Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died August 16, 1839, at Trenton, Illinois. He was the son of Anna Butler (born 1752, died January 27, 1824, daughter of Amos Butler) and Isaac Stites of Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey (born 1754, died 1830), who was the son of William Stites of the same place, born 1719, died 1810; son of William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, born at Hempstead, Long Island, 1676, died at Springfield, New Jersey, 1727, re-

fers to himself in his will as "late of the Long Island Colony"; son of Richard Stites, born 1640 in England, died 1702 in Hempstead, Long Island; son of John Stites, surgeon, born in London, 1595, died in Hempstead, Long Island, 1717.

The last three items are based on the record in a family Bible which belongs to William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, great-grandson of William Stites, Sr., (1676-1727). The age of John Stites, surgeon, is rather remarkable, to say the least, and lends color to the supposition that he may stand for two generations.

I have not been able to trace the Stites family to any locality in England.

In the history of Long Island by Benjamin F. Thompson, New York, 1843, Volume II, in the footnote on pages 53 and 54, there is a statement that "Edmund Titus, born in England in 1630, came from Massachusetts to Long Island in 1650 in company with one William Stites, then upwards of one hundred years old, who, it is said, came on foot from Seekonk to this place, Hempstead, where he lived to the great age of one hundred and sixteen years.

The records of the town of Hempstead themselves contain numerous references to Richard Stites of Westbury, Hempstead, Long Island. This Richard Stites, according to statements made in deeds contained in the town records of Hempstead, had sons William, John, Benjamin and Henry. Henry Stites is mentioned in a deed made February 28, 1700, as of Cape May in the bounds of West Jersey.

This family was prominent in the localities in which it lived in New Jersey during the eighteenth century, and many of the references in the current genealogical lists to Stiles should be to Stites instead. John, who was born 1706, and died 1782, son of William Stites (born 1676, in Hempstead, Long Island, died 1727, Springfield, New Jersey), was mayor of Elizabethtown. His daughter, Margaret, was the wife of James Manning, first president of Brown University. John's nephew, Benjamin, Jr., was the founder of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, and the family has played a prominent part in the pioneer life of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.